## THE NEW YORK HERALD. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

places, daily; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, through to Greenport and intermediate places.

at 34 F. M. for Hicksville and intermediate places, daily, Sundays excepted, upport for Brooklyn, Boaton Trais, #1 F. M., or on the arrival of the steamers drilly, Sundays excepted, stopping at \$C. George's Manor and Farmingdale.

at 9 A. M., Accommendation Train, for Brooklyn and intermediate places, ou Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

aville for Brooklyn and intermediate places daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 1 F. M.

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if further notice;—
LEAVE STATEN ISLAND:
St., and 10, A. M.; 2 and 45, F M.
LEAVE NEW YORK:
9, and 12, A. M.; 354, and 554, F days the Boat will leave at 11, A. M.,

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BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVER-POOL PACKETS Only Regular Packet of the 16th of 18th of 18th

By an arrival at New Bedford, we have received file of the Polynesian to the 10th of Aug. 1844.

The U. S. ship Warren was then lying in the narbor of Honolulu. The following officers were

Jefferson McRoberts.

The Polynesism is the official journal of the Hawaiian government, and contains a list of the "principal officers of his majesty's civil administration; of the chiefs entitled to rank; and of the present incumbents of the more important local officers."

residents, rendered the spectacle both novel and pleaning.

The paper of August 10, accordingly furnishes an account of these festivities, occupying several columns It was the anniversary of the restoration of the Hawaiian flag by Admiral Thomas. The festival lasted three days It was conducted entirely on temperance principles, no wines of any kind being used We may give some further account of the ceremonies at a future day.

We do not perceive any intelligence politically impartant in these papers—unless the following come under that category:—

Admiral Thomas has given orders that for the present no British war ships shall enter the harbor of Papeite, which is the reason the frigate Thalia did not come to anchor there. We also understand that the Thalia sails for Valparaiso in a few days.

of Papeite, which is the reason the frigate Thalia did not come to anchor there. We also understand that the Thalia sails for Valparaiso in a few days.

We learn that the Tahitians are encamped 2000 strong, not far from Papeite, and threaten to recommence hostilities if the French pass their boundary.

Below are sundry other extracts. The first indicates that there are people in Honolulu who know when they are humbugged as well as others. The benevolent propensities of our American brethren not unfrequently display themselves in a remarkable manner. We have often been amused in witnessing the opening of some huge package, prepared by kind souls afar off, for the comfort of their friends this way. But we venture to say, a greater or more striking display of charity, was never exhibited in our streets, than during the progress through hem, of the huge pinewood pulpit, recently landed from the Globe. It has made its appearance here, covered with carvedwork and cushions, whose lustre has somewhat faded through long years of preaching, flights of steps and all. If an Esquimaux, clothed in skins, and redolent with train oil, had been suddenly dropped into our principal thoroughfare, he would not have been more astonished at the heat, than the recipients of this bounty were at its magnitude. The cost of getting it here, cannot be much short of \$200, and its use may be represented thus, 0.—

From its tout ensemble we are not at all surprised that its original proprietors were pleased to get it 20 000 miles from home.

Novel. Punishment—On Saturday last the Governor sent a company of prisoners through the streets, escorted by a file of soldiers and attended by a crier, who called the attention of the populace, by asking of them if the conduct of the prisoners had been right. It appears that they had been disprehended for knocking out their teeth, tattoing themselves, and indulging in other practices of heathenism, and the conduct of the prisoners had been right. It appears that they had been disprehended for knocking ou

University; the 1st Vice President, Mr Lawrence, in the Chair, supported by the 2nd Vice President, The minutes having been read and approved, the

ecretary read letters from Clinton Haring, of De troit, John V. L. Pruyn, and S. S. Remdake, Esqs. of Albany, acknowledging their election as corres

their rooms in the Park. General Tallmadge, the President, took the chair precisely at 12 o'clock; the duties of Secretary were performed by Mr. Meigs, who opened the business, if we may use that ndents of the Society, relative to the rais-

Exhibitions being next in order, Mr. Mgios sub-

Bell 7
Mr. Bell.—They are only two years old.
ANOTHER MENBER asked whether Mr. Bell had
tasted the fruit, or was enabled to pronounce the

ANTHER MENSER BREET WHETHER THE PERFERENTE AS Mr. Bell has taken the trouble to pronounce the pear a good one.

Mr. Bell—Yes, air; it is excellent.

Mr. Cumming—Allow me to say that some objections have been made to the effect that it is identical with our pound pear, and one very distinguished horticulturist and practical farmer, Mr. Reid, gave that as his impression.

The President was disposed to believe that the decendants of the Angora pear were already in this country, and were none other than those known as the pound pear.

Mr. WAIGHTMAN—Will the pound pear keep a long time?

Mr. I umming—I don't know, sir; but I have heard Mr — refuse a large price for his pears.

President—As Mr. Bell has taken the trouble to procure these pears, I though it important to announce it to the institute.

Mr Meios—Has Mr. Cumming ever seen the

French capitol by Mr. Jav. and for which a patent was there taken out in 1839.

A Minner—I believe we have that kind of inkstand in this city now.

A VOICE—Yes, plenty of them.

A NOTHER VOICE—I have seen it in England also, but not in that style.

Parsident—It is the style that struck me. We will now go to another subject: a friend of mine at Neuvitas, on the South side of the Island of Cuba, has sent me a book containing the particulars of an agricultural association there, which I submit for the perusal of any gentleman who can read spanish. (A pause, during which it lay on the table.)

Mr. Meios—(Taking up the book)—This book, sir, I find pays a small compliment to the American Institute. (Marks of approbation.)

President—I was a small compliment to the American Institute. (Marks of approbation.)

President—Read it, Mr Meigs.

Mr. Meios proceeded to read from the Spanish pamphlet a few lines bearing friendly testimony to the utility of the American Institute, and expressive of the conviction that they had nothing in Cuba to surpass its herculean labors in the cause of agriculture.

The President, before introducing the principal subject for the discussion of the day, (the estab lishment of an agricultural college and model farm in the vicinity of New York,) drew the attention of the meeting to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of corrected by that document. Gen. Tallmadge spoke half an hour on matters of political economy, the export of bullion, the tariff, high protective duthes, commerce, manufactures, and protection, d la Anglais, as a basis for national prosperity; all which seemed to convince the audience that there was "something rotten in Denmark"

The agricultural college was then taken up. Mr. Meigs made a sensible speech on the subject, and was followed by Dr. Underhill, Professor Mapes, Mr. Wakeman, and the President; but as there was no resolution proposed, and an extraordinary number of truths propounded and proved as clear as five and tour make ten, it is unnecessar

to these the wild prairies are becoming richly cultivated lands, and new towns are rapidly springing West are beginning to build large sized steamboats and are seriously thinking of connecting the Mis-sissippi with the Lake by a water communication through the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, to be navigated by steam vessels. We make an extract of

Ms. Entron.—
Having seen several articles in the daily press, commentings on the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court, which has receatly given a verdict adverse to the Bishop of New York, and which seem to inculcate that said decision must, as a matter of course, direct and decide public opinion on the subject, will you permit one who has yet to form an intelligent opinion in relation to these proceedings to suggest that the public, and especially the members of the Episcopal Church, owe it to themselves, as well as to all the parties concerned, to withhold a decision as to the correctness of the finding and sentence of the Court until the publication of all the proceedings of said tribuns? The fact that the Court was not unanimous, either in the verdict or sentence, is sufficient cause for such suspensional opinion. If it be true, as is asserted, without denial, that six of the Bishops constituting the Court, voted for acquittal, I for one am desirous of ascertaining with which party I am to vote, whether with the majority or the minority. So far as public opinion is concerned, every person being about to be put in full possession of all that was before the Court in relation to the charge-seainst Bishop Onderdonk, must make up an opinion on the merits of the case. We know that juries have often given verdicts which have been reversed, on an appeal to a higher tribunal; and this, when the verdict has been, as the trial by with caution. It is true, it appears, if the statements made be correct, that these six Bishops voted alterwards for the sentence of supension, which has been pronounced against the Bishop of New York; but this act, done probably to save thim from a greater injustice in their opinion, demands from the public, on their account, a suspension of opinion until the whole of the proceedings are before the world. Who that reads in the pages of ecclesiastical history, the action of similar tribunals in relation to Bishops, even deposed, and afterwards restored Bishops whose names and virtues have come down to our day as examples of purity and integrity, while the names of their condemners have sunk into oblivion, or are remembered with abhorrence, does not think it possible that the recent trial may go down to posterity with a similar result? Such a possibility should make us pause. Let us give to Bishop Onderdonk that which the law awards to common felons—a candid hearing. In their case there is, after a verdict, an opportunity for appeal to a superior tribunal, bujudicially there is none in his! The tribunal of public opinion is the only appellate court now open to Bishop Onderdonk. Let us then fairly review the testimony and decide accordingly. Believing no more in the infallibity of a dozen Bishope than in that of the Bishop of Rome, I mean for my part to exercise in this matter the right of private judgment in its fullest extent, as a good

Court of Oyer and Terminer. Jan. 8 — Trial for Arson in the first degree.—The jury rendered a verdict of "not guity," in the case of Cicero Winterbottom, whose trial was reported in yesterday's Herald—a verdict such as had been anticipated, from the general character of the testimony had on the trial, which was purely circumstantial. The jury were out but a short time, having retired at about three o'clock, after His Honor Judge K-nt delivered his charge

Jan. 8—John Salters and Richard Lusher, were arrested on the charge of attempt to greate on board the American ship 'Hercules', 'during coyage from Olessa to New York. The parties examined this foresteen.

impleaded with Stephen Foley, indicted for a grand larceny instealing an ex worth \$40, on the 4th ult, the property of Daniel Toppe, of Dutches county, taken from he premises of Wilson's. Shelden, near the Upper Bull's Head, was put on his trial. Foley had been previously cied and acquitted.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution was the same as given on the trial of Foley, and we therefore do not repeat it.

For the defence, Jasus McLav was called, who stated that McCarty was at home in witness's house at the time he ox was stolen; and that two colored men came and informed him that they had an ox; and about 4 o'clock next morning they ge in called, and said they wished prisoner to buy it and proceed to slaughts it. Witness awone manney has be ween the colored men and prisoner, they are not a supplier to the said of the himself of the last witness corroborated the statement of the husband in respect to the colored men coming at hight, and again in the moting to see the prisoner; and also, that he was at home at the time the ox was alleged to have been stolen by him. Two other persons, named Multy, relations of the first witness, were called to prove good character previous to this transsation.

The prosecution then called a colored man named Turner, who stated that the accused effered him \$10 to testify in his favor. Prisoner and the two colored men made a bargain about getting the ox and divided the money.

The churcter of this witness, for truth and veracity, was impugned by officers Seitler, Bowyer, John Davis, and counsellor Yoorhees, who stated they would not believe him under oath, in t corroborated by circumstances. Justice Merritt was also called, and testified to the same effect, but he believed his and veracity.

The evidence was then exhausted, and James McKay, Edg., summed up the case for the defence. He was followed by Jenas B. Phillips, E.q., for the pro ecution. The Recorder then briefly charged the jury, and it was submitted to them.

The Jury could not agree upon a verdict in the case: a

Adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

BROOKLYN PROTESTANT AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Will hold a Special Meeting on Thereday, the 9th instant. The Annual Anniversary will be celebrated on the 16th instant. By order.

WILLIAM GLASSY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A FILTERER, with Hydrostatic Power attached, and other imprevenents, a perfect machine of immone power, any 5000 gallone per day, he abeen in use but a few weeks and will be sold at half the original cost. Apply to Weeks and will be sold at half the original cost. Apply to DUFF & IV. RS.

18 IN TIMES PATENT BOXES.

TIMES PATENT BOXES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF TIMES PATENT CAR.
BOXES, would respectfully call the attention of Rail coad Companies, and all others interested with the building of said boxes. Also, ag not for transacting all business connected with said retent-right. All communications directed to him at Jersey City, Ison Foundry, will be punctually attended to.

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